

The Washington Post

WEEKLY EDITION.

Published every Tuesday at The Post Building.

TERMS OF WEEKLY-POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single subscription, per annum, \$1.00.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

Lithograph commission will be paid good work.

question of national policy or party responsibility. The miserable unreadiness in which the trouble with Spain found this great nation was due to chronic neglect of duty by Congress. Is it possible to charge up the greater share of it to the Democrats? Is it not possible for one who aims to be just to avoid holding the Republican party to the larger share of blame?

Mr. McKinley and the Cranks.

We are in receipt of a typewritten exhibition from a person in Des Moines, Iowa, a person of the name of Thomas G. Orwig, who describes himself as a "lay member First M. E. Church." This stuff is difficult to classify, but seems to be something between a circular and a pronouncement. We shall let the reader judge for himself, however:

"DISCIPLINING WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Metropolitan ministers in Chicago conference endorsing the church discipline in regard to Mr. McKinley, who is a member of the M. E. Church. They have good evidence that he violated the rules of the church by holding and drinking liquor with 'half fellows' met at a recent banquet in Chicago.

"Being President of the United States makes his guilt all the more prominent and dangerous as an example to others. Such action is subversive of all law and order. Wreckers often accuse themselves when they can point to examples of wrong in those they look up to as superiors.

"The strength and stability of a government may be measured by the manner in which its laws are enforced. And this applies to church as well as state. If Mr. McKinley can violate the sacred laws of the church with impunity how can members of the church be held accountable for their actions when they join a church? THOMAS G. ORWIG, 'Lay Member First M. E. Church,' Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 4, 1899."

But, whether it be circular or pronouncement, we think that all will agree with us in regarding it as impertinent and silly. It occurs to us that this 'lay member' is merely trying to make himself conspicuous, and that the plan he refers to exists chiefly in his own conceit. That Methodist ministers in Chicago or any other city will undertake to 'discipline' the President is the rankest nonsense. We venture to say that Lay Member Orwig is doing all of this himself, and in a spirit of sheer, unmitigated impudence.

The acceptance of a body of clergymen of any town or church presuming to Mr. McKinley to account as a 'wrecked' man, is a monstrous and inconceivable. We do not believe that such a performance is contemplated by responsible or serious men. Lay Member Orwig has been dreaming vainly and folly. No man in this country lives a purer, simpler, or more righteous life than William McKinley. He has been prominent for a quarter of a century. He has lived and moved and had his being in the fierce light that beats upon high public station, and no one yet has so much as whispered a doubt of his upright and spotless private character. Here in Washington, as at his Ohio home, in Congress, in the Ohio capital, or in the Executive Mansion he has always been above reproach, until this crazy slander found the light.

The matter is not worth discussing, however. We mention it in these columns merely by way of calling attention to the luxurious and pestiferous growth of cranks in the United States.

Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn.

Whatever else the fates may decree in the shape of results of the Kentucky campaign, The Post hopes for the election of a legislature that will return Joseph C. S. Blackburn to the Senate. Outside of Kentucky, and beyond the influence of the constant heat of the national strife, there is a desire for Blackburn's return that is not confined to his own political brethren. Knowing Kentucky to be a Democratic Commonwealth, and believing Blackburn to be its fittest representative in the Senate, prominent Republicans in every State and sect desire his return. During his ten years of service in the House of Representatives and twelve years in the upper chamber he won the respect, confidence, and friendly regard of the best men of all parties for his many courage in contending for what he believed to be right, for his strength as an advocate of his party's policies, for his lofty scorn of hypocrisy, and for his unswerving fidelity to his friends. He is so constituted that he cannot help despising cant, no matter how distinguished the source from which it emanates. He is so sincere that he cannot help 'speaking right out in meeting.' Those and other good qualities that go to make up his intellectual equipment explain the widespread interest in Blackburn's political fortunes.

Outside of Kentucky it is not at all difficult to understand the political necessity that compelled the ex-Senator to support the Goebel ticket. The Post has had its say of Goebel and his methods, and has nothing to retract. But there is said to be good ground for the belief that, whatever may be in store for Goebel, the legislature will be Democratic by a considerable majority. In that event, Blackburn should, and we cannot doubt will, be returned to the scene of his faithful and successful labors for his State and his country.

The Pine Forests.

Between the lumberman's ax and the forest fire the number of trees available for building purposes grows small by large degrees and discouragingly less. Although steel has been generally substituted for wood in the frames of large buildings and in ship construction, the visible supply of lumber still decreases. A journal devoted to the lumber interest recently stated that 3,000 men will be employed during the coming winter in cutting logs for the market in the remaining pine forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan. The depletion in the two last named States is so great that they cannot keep pace with the increased consumption. Referring to this fact, the Pittsburg Dispatch says that the scarcity of forest supplies will cause the bulk of the demand to fall upon Minnesota, whose supply will last at the present rate of absorption ten years longer, at the expiration of which time our white pine lumber resources will be practically exhausted. The Dispatch raises a warning note against this wholesale slaughter, and points out that the forest area is being fast reduced to the arid and treeless condition of Spain.

The St. Louis Republic, always on the lookout for a political point, assures the Dispatch that there is no use in calling a halt and urging measures of forest conservation so long as the Dingley protective tariff keeps out Canadian and South American lumber and virtually incites the lumber trust to slaughter the trees and charge the consumers the limit of extortion for its product. It is the opinion of the Republic that throwing down the tariff would allow the lumber trust and lumber of all kinds to come in free of duty from the almost exhaustless forests of Canada would save millions of dollars yearly to the people of the United States and stop the utter destruction of our timber supply.

The Dingley tariff, as a whole, is doing all that its author promised for it. In

fact, it has surprised both its friends and enemies by the beneficence of its results. Still, the time is not far off when the interests of the United States will require some changes in our trade relations with Canada. At present those seemingly inexhaustible forests of pine north of the border may be regarded as reserves on which we may draw for many years while we plant and raise a fresh supply of pine trees. The trouble with reciprocity between the United States and Canada is that our neighbor wants much for little.

Taking It Too Seriously.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 6th instant, in an editorial discussion of 'The Comment on the Philippine Report,' says: 'It was imperative that Dewey should stay at Manila for the excellent reason that there was no other place for him to go. He could not return to Hongkong; he had not coal enough to take him home; he just had to stay where he was, and out of that necessity all the other necessities which we have since been confronted with logically and inevitably developed. Meeting those necessities as they arose, the government of the United States has sought amid many hindrances, the most serious of which have been encountered at home, to do its full duty. The nature of that duty the report of the Philippine Commission clearly and convincingly sets forth. Upon the manner in which that duty has been and is being discharged the American people will tomorrow render judgment.'

The only part of that deliverance to which we propose to take exception is the last sentence. Writing while the voting is going on we can, of course, have no more information as to results than the Inquirer had on the day before the voting. But that is of no consequence whatever. No imaginable outcome of the balloting can be construed into a 'verdict of the American people' on the Philippine policy, or on any other question of national politics. Elections for local officers, even if all the States held them and all elected governors, State and local officers, and legislatures, could not be regarded as squarely testing any single issue between the two great national organizations. Local issues always exert some influence in elections that decide who is to control local affairs. Personal popularity is also an important and often a controlling factor in a State election. It was that which made John Lind, Democrat, governor of the Republican State of Minnesota, while his associates on the ticket were defeated.

But the elections to which the Inquirer refers as a verdict of the American people on the Philippine question were confined to twelve States, and in only a few of them were they of much importance. For instance, the people of Pennsylvania elected a State treasurer and two judges. The Democrats made their fight on State issues, although their platform endorsed the Chicago platform and hailed Bryan as 'our matchless leader.' The Republicans showed a strong inclination to dodge local issues, on which they were divided, and to make their fight mainly on national questions, which had no legitimate connection with the offices to be filled.

Resolved, That we recommend, if it be necessary, co-operation of our government with the governments of England and Japan to preserve and protect the commerce of the Philippines, and to restrict commerce in China and other Eastern countries.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress such revision of our tariff laws as will develop the resources of our merchant marine service to an extent to handle our expanding foreign commerce.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress such increase of our naval force as will adequately protect our commerce in all seas and in all parts of the world.

That printed copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the press.

RESOLVED BY ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Military Postcard to Birmingham in Honor of the Naval Hero.

Special to The Post. Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7.—The largest military parade ever witnessed in this city took place today in honor of Admiral Schley. Troops came from every part of the State to participate, and upward of 4,000 men were in line. Added to these were 50 Confederate Veterans and several veterans of the Spanish-American war. The procession traversed the principal streets of the city, and then marched to the State fair grounds, where the commanding general, General Johnston, in introducing Admiral Schley, hit the administration a little hard. He said that the people of Alabama believe that the greatest feature of the war was the destruction of the flower of the Spanish navy, and they know to whom the credit and honor is due.

London, Nov. 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette, owned by William Waldorf Astor, prominent in the following paragraph today: 'The paragraph following by the Economist to the effect that the advance in sterling exchange rates is due to the sale by Mr. Astor of large holdings of American shares in London, is a deliberate insult to stockholders in New York, who have seen their stock prices fall since the time of the sale.'

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Col. Watterson who proposed to have the dispute of 1876 settled by one hundred thousand Kentuckians.

After a short wrestle with hostile election returns the partisan editors will get a little recreation by indulging in a little truth telling.

The London Times' editorial page department of the Chicago Tribune is rapidly looming up as the esteemed columns of the Philadelphia newspapers.

The Pennsylvania Democrats seem to have been hit as well as the Virginia Republicans.

Now that Tom Reed's shoes have been filed and the Hon. Joe Manley has been heard from, Maine can turn over and proceed with her snooze.

Dick Croker paused in the midst of the fray long enough to make a vicious side swipe at Dave Hill.

Jim Jeffries has gone into theatricals. Tom Sharkey gave him a great make-up for Cyrano de Bergerac.

COTTON SPINNERS FAVOR EXPANSION.

Open Door Policy in China and Vicious Protection of the War.

Charlotte, N. C., Nov. 7.—At a meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners Association in this city today, between fifty and sixty mills being represented, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by D. A. Tompkins and seconded by R. H. Miller, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the increasing manufacturing interests of the United States from \$3,000,000,000 in 1890 to \$20,000,000,000 (estimated) in 1900 make it plain that our domestic markets can no longer take all our manufactured products;

Whereas the Southern cotton manufacturing interests alone have increased from the product in 1890 of 1,000,000 bales to 3,000,000 bales in 1900 and the development of trade for our surplus American-made cotton goods has been largely in China and other Oriental countries; therefore be it resolved, That we favor the free trade policy of the United States and our Senators and Representatives in Congress the following measures:

1. The preservation of the integrity of the Chinese Empire, of all treaty ports with that empire, and the maintenance of an open-door policy in China with the commerce of all nations.

2. Vigorous prosecution of the Philippine war to a complete and permanent restoration of order in that territory by our government.

3. Cancellation, without delay, of an isthmian ship canal.

Resolution of a cable from the Pacific coast to Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, and other Oriental ports.

Resolved, That we consider that a large degree of the importance of the last three items lies in the value of those measures in accomplishing the first item and in protecting our trade in China and other Eastern countries.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress such revision of our tariff laws as will develop the resources of our merchant marine service to an extent to handle our expanding foreign commerce.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress such increase of our naval force as will adequately protect our commerce in all seas and in all parts of the world.

That printed copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the press.

RESOLVED BY ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Military Postcard to Birmingham in Honor of the Naval Hero.

Special to The Post.

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 7.—The largest military parade ever witnessed in this city took place today in honor of Admiral Schley. Troops came from every part of the State to participate, and upward of 4,000 men were in line. Added to these were 50 Confederate Veterans and several veterans of the Spanish-American war. The procession traversed the principal streets of the city, and then marched to the State fair grounds, where the commanding general, General Johnston, in introducing Admiral Schley, hit the administration a little hard. He said that the people of Alabama believe that the greatest feature of the war was the destruction of the flower of the Spanish navy, and they know to whom the credit and honor is due.

London, Nov. 7.—The Pall Mall Gazette, owned by William Waldorf Astor, prominent in the following paragraph today: 'The paragraph following by the Economist to the effect that the advance in sterling exchange rates is due to the sale by Mr. Astor of large holdings of American shares in London, is a deliberate insult to stockholders in New York, who have seen their stock prices fall since the time of the sale.'

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

Recruits Admired by the Kaiser.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The recruits of the Imperial Corps de Garde took the oath of allegiance today in the Custodian, in the presence of the Emperor and staff and the foreign officers. As each brigade marched to the front, the Emperor, in a loud voice, the Emperor reminded the recruits of their oath, saying: 'A man's word is his bond, and he must keep it to the death as soldiers and Christians.'

Multimillionaire Smith's English Estate.

London, Nov. 7.—The will of the late George Smith, the pioneer banker of Chicago, who died in this city October 7, has been made public. The personal property in England is sworn to be worth about \$800,000. The will is divided into three parts, and the deceased bequeaths \$100,000 each to various asylums, including the Protestant Orphan Asylum, of Chicago.

VETERAN MOVEMENT IN CUBA

Conflict of Opinion as to Giving It a Political Character.

Report That Gualberto Gomez Has Abandoned the Idea of Organizing the Revolutionary Movement.

Havana, Nov. 7.—The veterans of Matanzas recently held a large meeting and decided not to join the veterans of Santa Clara in forming a new political party. They sent a message to say that it would be better, in their judgment, to await the action of the general council of all the veterans of the island.

Today a leading member of the Havana center of veterans said that the Santa Clara movement was due to certain persons in sympathy with the league and the National party, thought they would be able by utilizing the veterans to carry all the island with them. Consequently, the veterans of Matanzas, who are not in sympathy with the league and the National party, thought they would be able by utilizing the veterans to carry all the island with them. Consequently, the veterans of Matanzas, who are not in sympathy with the league and the National party, thought they would be able by utilizing the veterans to carry all the island with them.

When the Central Council of Veterans organized, it was the important question of the attitude of the Santa Clara veterans will be considered, as all the other provinces have declared against the veterans taking any part in politics.

The Central Council will consist of two members from each province. Whether the Santa Clara veterans will separate from the general body of veterans or will dissolve it, is, of course, a matter for the future to determine, but it is more than probable that the party which they are trying to form will break up, as Gualberto Gomez seems to have abandoned the rules of forming a party out of the revolutionary element, a thing he has never done before.

Also the action of the other five provinces goes to show that for the present the veterans will not mix in politics.

Leading members of the former autonomous movement, who were in the party, are now with a platform favoring an American protectorate. The presidency of the organization will probably be offered to Senor Fernando de Castro.

His exalted position, while he is in the city, was recognized by the Cubans, who gathered in front of the building in large numbers and demanded his immediate withdrawal from the town. The police took charge of him, and he left Cienfuegos the same